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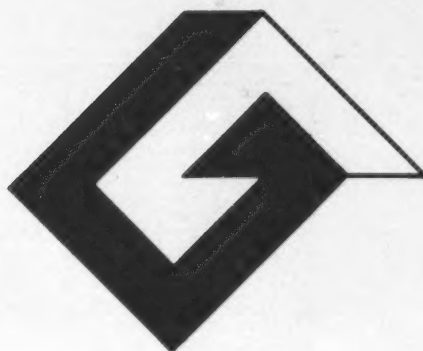
ABSTRACT

This catalog lists for individuals, universities and colleges, and Single State Agency directors training grants supported by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The four different types of grants described are developmental, career teacher, individual fellowship, and institutional research training grants. Each section is divided alphabetically by state. Because the training grants are a component of the National Manpower and Training System (NMTS), the first half of the directory is a description of NMTS in order to place the grants in their proper context. The NMTS description provides an historical perspective, including the system's development and structure, and its activities in the Manpower Training Branch, National Drug Abuse Center, Regional Support Centers, State Training Support Program, Career Development Centers, Health Professions Education Program, Developmental Training Grants Program, Research Fellows Training Grants Program, Federal Agency Manpower Training Group, and contracted services. (Author)

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National Institute on Drug Abuse Training Grants Directory



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

APRIL 1979

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

CG013867

Preface

The National Institute on Drug Abuse Training Grants Directory is published in response to requests from individuals, universities and colleges, and Directors of the Single State Agencies for a convenient catalogue of the training grants supported by the Institute.

The grants are described in four sections: Developmental, Career Teacher, Individual Fellowship and Institutional Research Training Grants. Each section is divided alphabetically by State. Since the training grants are a component of the National Manpower and Training System (NMTS), we have included a description of the NMTS in order to place the grants in their proper context.

We hope you will find the Directory useful.

Lonnie E. Mitchell, Ph.D.
Chief
Manpower and Training Branch
Division of Resource Development

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The National Manpower and Training System

The National Manpower and Training System (NMTS) is an integrated, collaborative response to the demand for training and technical assistance at Federal, State, and local levels. This section contains an historical analysis of the development of the NMTS, a definition of the system's current components, and a discussion of the missions, functions, and outputs of each component as it interacts to provide training and support to people and programs responsible for treatment delivery, prevention, evaluation, research, planning, and policy making. In addition, the new congressionally mandated focus on the analysis of manpower trends and the allocation of manpower are briefly described.

The ultimate goal of the NMTS is to provide training and manpower development activities that will lead to the delivery of quality drug abuse services across the country to citizens who need them. To achieve this objective, the NMTS provides training, training development, technical assistance, and credentialing functions. It represents the combined effort of many individuals and organizations, both public and private.

An overview of the system's operation is presented below. Needs assessments facilitate the identification of goals, and program plans are designed to achieve these goals. As programs are implemented and disseminated, their impact is evaluated. This impact may be reflected in subsequent needs assessments. This cycle--from planning, to feedback, to planning--enables the system to perpetually correct itself, redefine methodologies, hone techniques, and achieve specific outcomes with each cycle of planning.

The NMTS was developed, and is being maintained, by:

- Assessing and identifying needs (the mission of each component is derived from needs assessment);

- Establishing system components and linkages among them;

- Encouraging the use of linkages for interaction and support that enables components to meet manpower and training needs; and

- Formalizing the network of interaction when identification of new needs leads to system changes or adaptations.

The system is based on evolving ties among components, permitting them to interact, share with, and complement each other as they work toward mutual goals.

The NMTS attends both to manpower and to training issues. Manpower issues are related to the gathering of information on, and conducting research related to, manpower supply, utilization, and distribution of the present and future manpower needed in prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and research. Training involves identifying functions in drug abuse intervention and prevention; identifying the skills, knowledge, and attitudes required to provide quality care; and then building a system to teach the skills, knowledge, and attitudes.

In sum, the NMTS is a mechanism for establishing various delivery elements and coordinating development, interchange, and delivery of training and manpower development, technology, and resources. It provides validated training for use by States, design of training models and strategies, development of criteria and assessment instruments that meet State certification requirements, evaluation of training, and information and resource exchange among all components.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

To understand the importance of NMTS' operation as a system, it helps to understand its origin. With the increase in drug abuse in the 1960's, a new dimension was added to Federal policy and practice. To the traditional focus on law enforcement as a means for controlling the use of illegal drugs, the Government added a new emphasis on providing treatment and prevention services to drug-abusing populations. Only a few people in a few centers knew much about treating drug abuse; hardly anyone knew anything about preventing drug abuse. Hence, a new cadre of workers had to be trained to deliver services. Federal responsibility for this training and supportive research effort was given to the National Institute of Mental Health and to the Office of Economic Opportunity. Both agencies worked to identify successful intervention methods and to train people to work in drug abuse programs across the country.

The strong leadership role played by these agencies was a natural outgrowth of the recognition that a Federally-coordinated effort was needed to fill manpower needs in the newly emerging drug abuse field. Policies concerning training, and training content itself, were generated by Federal agencies; most of the Nation's training was done by Federal staff, contractors, or grantees.

Most human service professionals (psychiatrists, other physicians, psychologists, social workers, nurses, etc.) had not been trained in specific techniques to identify and treat the problems associated with drug abuse. Many of the people who had successfully conducted treatment efforts were ex-addicts, who lacked technical training but were able to help others through a variety of techniques including role modeling, group encounters, and strict residential supervision. The professionals, who lacked specific experience in treating drug abuse, and the paraprofessional ex-addicts, who lacked formal, recognized training, each had something to offer the other in the early Federally funded programs.

From the beginning, the relationship between the National Institute on Drug Abuse's (NIDA) Division of Resource Development (DRD) and the States

was collaborative, rather than one in which policy and training programs were initiated at the Federal level and mandated to the States. From the beginning, the leadership of DRD's Manpower and Training Branch (MTB) realized that truly effective programs would not result if local, State, and regional programs were simply on the receiving end, with little voice in determining the policies that affected them or in designing the training curricula made available to them.

DEVELOPMENT AND STRUCTURE OF THE NMTS

Federal policymakers at the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention (SAODAP) and NIDA recognized that most training activities were being developed as a response to crisis rather than as the result of systematic study to determine what service methods worked best under various conditions. Training policies and content were being shaped reactively rather than proactively because of the intense pressure on the Federal Government to locate and train service providers as fast as possible to deal with the growing drug epidemic. The need for immediate response did not permit the systematic approach to training program development that has since been developed.

In the months after NIDA was created, the need for a systems approach to training became clear. Such an approach would avoid duplication of effort, clearly define the responsibilities of many constituencies, and lead to collaboration among the many levels and types of personnel to provide appropriate training services and research efficiently and cost-effectively. Therefore, the established goal was to create a national training system in which the Federal Government would play research, development, and coordination roles. The States would have the growing responsibility for building training delivery capacity and for developing new manpower resources and training personnel to deliver high quality services. But many other groups would have to carry out other roles related to achieving goals such as credentialing allied health professionals or getting drug abuse-related curricula established in medical schools.

One of the major values of establishing a systems approach to the delivery of manpower and training services is the cost-effectiveness that is inherent in a systematized approach, resulting primarily from the reduction in duplication of effort. But adopting the systems approach to development also enabled MTB to focus emphasis on several underlying themes that had existed since the Federal effort to provide training began. One of these themes is the emphasis on two types of training--generic training common to all who work in the field, and specialty training for various groups of general health professionals outside the categorical drug abuse network.

Another recurrent theme that is expressed in nearly every component of the system is the emphasis on designing training that is focused specifically on the cultural, ethnic, academic, rural, urban, and minority-group needs of the drug abuse intervention system. For instance, many drug abusers are members of minority groups, and treatment providers should understand the special needs of these groups. Similarly, minority group members are underrepresented among treatment staff and program administration and there

is a need to help people from these groups receive the training needed to move into leadership roles. Much emphasis has been placed, from the beginning, on developing programs for training allied health professionals and getting these programs introduced into colleges and universities, often with credit provided for life experience and work experience. A variety of program models, including external-degree programs, has been developed by the NMTS so that allied health professionals--many of them from minority groups and a high percentage of them former addicts--can acquire the credentials needed to move up in the drug abuse service network or to move laterally into other human service fields.

Many times when systems are developed, even though their stated goal is to meet human need, the human beings who are served by the system are overlooked. Consequently, one of the emphases that permeates all NMTS components is the need to maintain contact with the clients of drug abuse programs, as well as with the personnel who work in them, to ensure that the training programs conducted are responsive to actual needs. Although a formal system structure has been developed for NMTS, the needs of the people within the system and the clients who receive services from them have not been overlooked. Rather, they are viewed as system components, with program clients serving as the source of initial needs assessment, as well as the ultimate recipients of services provided by people trained through the system's efforts.

In 1973, the MTB began to develop a clearly-stated plan for developing a system in which people at Federal, regional, State, and local levels in the drug abuse intervention network, and their counterparts in research and academic centers, could work collaboratively. It was decided that the ultimate product, or output, of the system should be not just the provision of training, but the provision of training that would enable workers in the field to deliver the highest possible quality of services.

The need for a system with diverse components, working together and feeding data into each other, became clear during a time when Federal agencies were decentralizing their activities primarily to comply with legislative mandates. NIDA's MTB complied with the mandate for decentralization, of course, but its overriding objective in the process of dividing up responsibilities throughout the Nation was to create a system in which the components were equal partners, in and contributors to, the development of training that would ensure the delivery of appropriate treatment and prevention services throughout the land.

The MTB operated from the principle that the most effective policy is that which is developed in collaboration with those who are most affected by it. For that reason, systems development was viewed as a collaborative effort among all system components, a process in which representatives of all components worked as peers in the development of the system. In this process, ideas, decisions, and problem-solving would emanate from all of the system's components. In effect, what emerged by 1974 was a system that had no "top" or "bottom." Rather, it was composed of components with clearly defined responsibilities that worked together to provide the products and outputs essential to preparing workers to meet the needs of

people in treatment or to carry out prevention activities.

By 1974, the Federal effort to coordinate training throughout the Nation was no longer conducted "on the defensive." The "trial-and-error" phase was over, and there was an active and growing cooperation between the Federal Government and the States in drug abuse training. The Manpower and Training Branch had established training centers at regional and State levels, and these had become actively involved in designing training. A training system was in place. By 1974, the MTB also saw the need to review training activities continually and ensure that they were integrated into a national training system, retaining the flexibility needed in each locality, but eliminating costly duplication of effort.

The role of the Federal Government had shifted to offering guidelines and technical assistance, establishing priorities for Federal grants, and providing opportunities for research, evaluation, and development. In effect, it had begun to act as a "think tank" for drug abuse training, with the data and needs assessment coming from States and localities, as well as from professional groups, educational institutions, researchers, and the like. Instead of developing policies and superimposing them on States and localities, the Federal Government was responding to the identification of local and State needs in a proactive way.

The 11 components of the system are:

- the NIDA Manpower and Training Branch,
- the National Drug Abuse Center,
- the Regional Support Centers,
- the State Training Support Programs,
- the Health Professions Education Program,
- the Developmental Training Grants,
- the Research Fellows Training Program,
- the Career Development Center,
- the MTB Task Force on Drug Abuse Manpower,
- the Federal Agency Manpower and Training Group, and
- the MTB Contracts.

All components of NMTS receive input and feedback from each other in the form of services, publications, conferences, graduates, curricula, credentialing plans, degree programs, new data on service provision, etc. Thus, data from recipients of services, program personnel, professional groups, etc., are fed into the system constantly to help assure that the

system's outputs are relevant to their needs. For example, in the design of training programs, one component--the National Drug Abuse Center--obtains data on training needs not only from the States, but also from the Health Professions Education Program, the Research Fellows Programs, and from service providers who report on new needs identified among program clients.

In addition to the national system, in which results are evaluated in terms of national goals, it is important to understand that each component of the system operates as a system. Results are measured by the components in terms of their own goals. Both systems--the national one and the individual one--are involved in the daily operation of a large-scale program.

The ability of each of the NMTS components to contribute to the definition of objectives and the design of programs gives the NMTS its vitality and enables it to focus, from one perspective, on national goals, and from another, on grassroots needs. Another factor that enriches the NMTS is that information about successes and failures at the operating level of many components is fed into the national system. In effect, the NMTS has achieved a continual movement of information among its components.

NMTS ACTIVITIES

The Manpower Training Branch

The Branch has worked with experts from treatment programs; educational institutions; research organizations; and regional, State, and local groups to design NMTS. Today, MTB itself functions as a component of the system. The missions of the Branch are to coordinate the response to the national demand for training and to provide technical assistance services to treatment providers at all levels.

MTB strengthens and expands technical assistance, research, and resource development. It supports the States in developing and enriching their own training delivery through establishing information systems, encouraging resource development and evaluation, developing alternative funding sources, and establishing credentialing standards. It also interacts with each of the other system components, providing assistance as needed in implementation, management, and evaluation.

In addition to providing resources and assistance and increasing the capacity of the States to provide high quality services, MTB also operates proactively to provide another service. MTB encourages the development of professional standards for drug program personnel and the documentation of professional development through experience, training, and education.

The National Drug Abuse Center

The National Drug Abuse Center for Training and Resource Development is the system component which operates as the hub of NMTS. It interacts with the States and other groups to obtain the information needed to carry out

its primary mission--to work from a national level to bring about technology transfer. Technology is transferred via training program designs and related resources, not only from the national level to the local level, but also from local programs to other programs and States. For example, a program developed to train personnel in a western city's drug abuse program to meet the specific needs of Chicano clients may be modified by NDAC, in cooperation with the program's staff, for distribution to other States with large Hispanic populations. These States, in turn, present the training or disseminate the curriculum to local programs.

The Center sponsors ten resident fellows each year. College level student residents work at the Center for 90 days on academic projects related to drug abuse training.

The activities of NDAC are carried out from its offices in Gaithersburg, Maryland. The Center also maintains a National Drug Abuse Materials Distribution Facility in Illinois. NDAC also publishes Training the Human Resources, a periodic publication devoted to current issues related to drug abuse treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention. Copies of this publication can be obtained by writing to Resources, NDAC, 656 Quince Orchard Road, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760. Materials developed by the Center are available from NDAC's National Drug Abuse Materials Distribution Facility, 2429 Higgins Road, Elk Grove Village, Illinois 60007.

The Regional Support Centers

The NDAC also interacts on a continuing basis with the five Regional Support Centers (RSC's), located across the country. The mission of the Centers is to extend and complement the role of NDAC by conducting direct training activities for State and local program personnel, as well as to maintain a nationwide exchange of information of the latest findings and proven intervention techniques.

The Centers help the States carry out training responsibilities, provide training consultation, train trainers, provide technical assistance to the States, and facilitate information and personnel exchanges among regions. RSC's serve as the primary link between NDAC and the States. For further information about the Centers, write or call:

Clifton Mitchell, Training and Education Specialist
Manpower and Training Branch
Division of Resource Development
National Institute on Drug Abuse
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 10A46
Rockville, Maryland 20857
(301) 443-6720

Readers may also contact one of the following Regional Support Centers:

Mr. Charles Williams, Director
Northeast Regional Support Center
Yale University Department
of Psychiatry
1211 Chapel Street
New Haven, Connecticut 06511
(203) 436-0010

Dr. Roy Davis, Director
Southwest Regional Support Center
Health Control Systems, Inc.
10920 Ambassador Drive, Suite 505
Kansas City, Missouri 64153
(316) 891-2480

Dr. William Wheeler, Director
Southeast Regional Support Center
A.L. Nellum and Associates
151 Ellis Street, N. E., Suite 429
Atlanta, Georgia 30308
(404) 659-8100

Mr. George Swartz, Director
Western Regional Support Center
Merriman and Associates
1088 South 1100 East
Salt Lake City, Utah 84105
(801) 363-5052

Ms. Barbara Bedford, Director
Central Regional Support Center
Health Control Systems, Inc.
2720 Des Plaines Avenue, Suite 9
Des Plaines, Illinois 60018
(312) 298-7444

The State Training Support Program

STSP's are the system component through which NIDA provides direct financial support to States to develop their own manpower training capabilities. The core of STSP services involves upgrading the quality of care provided by helping nondegreed workers develop skills and helping professionals redefine their methods of practice. The STSP's, along with NDAC and RSC's, provide training in treatment delivery; they also cooperate with NIDA's Prevention Branch in providing prevention training to groups such as State education agencies. STSP's help States develop training systems, provide funds for a resource library, maintain an information exchange system, help develop methodologies for credentialing and certification, and promote competency-based advanced standing in degree programs in collaboration with the Career Development Center.

They implement their mission to assist States by carrying out needs assessments, skill development activities, peer review, and peer support mechanisms. The STSP's also provide assistance, as needed, to each Single State Agency (SSA). Each SSA staff has a State Training Program Coordinator who is responsible for the program.

MTB and the other system components frequently consult with STSP's to seek information about training and manpower needs and about the effectiveness of training curricula that have been developed by NDAC. Efforts are continually made by the STSP's to see that local program personnel benefit from the training available from NDAC and that feedback on existing or needed training programs is provided to NDAC. In addition, training in local communities is also provided directly by the STSP's.

Further information on the program is available from the project officer:

Mr. George H. Ziener, Education Administrator
Manpower and Training Branch
Division of Resource Development
National Institute on Drug Abuse
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 10A46
Rockville, Maryland 20857
(301) 443-6720

The Career Development Center

Like the NDAC, RES's, and STSP's, the Career Development Center (CDC) also can be viewed as one of the system's dissemination components. CDC functions to raise the standards of drug treatment by providing non-traditional educational opportunities to drug treatment staff. The Center has worked with more than 30 colleges and universities to introduce skill development curriculums into their course offerings. The Center is also working with the American Council on Education to develop a consortium of colleges that can provide accredited, external-degree programs, and is developing guidelines for this consortium. Other products of the CDC include Drug Program Review, a magazine on issues in drug abuse intervention training and credentialing, Professional Development Assistance Booklets, as well as a Training Information Exchange.

The Health Professions Education Program

This component of the NMTS is comprised of eight subcomponents--the Career Teacher Program and seven task forces on nursing, pharmacy, psychology, dentistry, medicine/osteopathy, physician assistants, and nurse practitioners.

The Career Teacher Program, in a collaborative effort with the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, cosponsors a program to support a faculty member of selected medical schools to specialize in the study of drug and alcohol abuse and to develop alcohol and drug abuse curricula and materials for use in medical student education. The Program has worked with the National Board of Medical Examiners, bringing a non-public organization into an interface with the NMTS, to introduce drug abuse questions into the M.D. National Board Examinations and into Specialty Board Examinations. The Program is assisting the National Board of Medical Examiners in the development of a Comprehensive Qualifying Examination to test applicants prior to their residencies on their knowledge of drug treatment procedures. The Program is also conducting a survey of medical, dental, and nursing school curricula to determine substance abuse content.

As a regular service to the Program, the Downstate Medical Center (Brooklyn, New York) and the Baylor College of Medicine (Houston, Texas) regularly review literature and audiovisual products, assessing their pertinence to use in medical schools. In addition, these medical schools also develop audiovisual materials for use by the Program.

The seven task forces work to provide information to the system and to the body of professionals that each represents. They also recommend and outline procedures for getting information to the system and to the professions on the subjects of drug abuse treatment and prevention.

The Health Professions Education Program has other activities. These are funded as contracts. For example, a Medical Monograph Series for use by primary care and drug treatment staff is being prepared in conjunction with NDAC. In addition, a course has been developed for people engaged in providing emergency medical treatment to drug abusing patients. A special study is also underway to assess the current and potential use of nurse practitioners in drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation. Further information on the Health Professions Education Program is available by contacting:

James F. Callahan, Deputy Chief
Manpower and Training Branch
Division of Resource Development
National Institute on Drug Abuse
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 10A46
Rockville, Maryland 20857
(301) 443-4922

The Developmental Training Grants Program

One mission of the Developmental Training Grants Program is to enhance the excellence of drug treatment, rehabilitation, and health care through programs of accredited and credentialed training to professional and para-professional treatment personnel. Another is to develop models of inservice and interagency training to foster a climate of concern for quality patient care and a desire to cooperate with other community agencies serving the drug-dependent client. The third is to upgrade skills and career mobility and develop model external-degree, competency-based programs.

Training programs in narcotics addiction and drug abuse are supported in five fields. These are: 1) a program for professionals designed to prepare people in health or health-related professions to work in the narcotics addiction and drug abuse field; 2) continuing education for professionals whose principal work is with drug-dependent clients; 3) interagency and interdisciplinary training which brings together personnel of drug treatment programs, the criminal justice system, and community colleges or universities; 4) inservice training for treatment program staff; and 5) external-degree, competency-based training for paraprofessionals, and development by community colleges of curriculums for use by Single State Agencies.

Further information on the Program is available by contacting:

Edward T. Morgan, Jr., Training and Education Advisor or
Avraham Forman, Training and Education Advisor
Manpower and Training Branch
Division of Resource Development
National Institute on Drug Abuse
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 10A46
Rockville, Maryland 20857
(301) 443-4922

The Research Fellows Training Program

This program is designed to provide grants to individuals at the undergraduate, graduate, and postdoctoral level who are engaged in research in the drug abuse field. A principal goal of the component is to develop a means of enabling fellows to interact with each other and with other components of the NMTS. The results of their research are shared with other components and introduced into training.

Further information on the Program is available by contacting:

Edward T. Morgan, Jr., Training and Education Advisor
Manpower and Training Branch
Division of Resource Development
National Institute on Drug Abuse
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 10A46
Rockville, Maryland 20857
(301) 443-4922

The MTB Task Force on Drug Abuse Manpower

Representatives of NMTS components, grantees, and contractors function with NIDA staff on this Task Force as an ongoing "think tank" with the mission of providing input to MTB on a wide range of manpower and training issues. For example, the group provided input to the manpower strategy for 1978-79. The first strategy was developed by NIDA for Fiscal Year 1977; its purpose was to communicate the state-of-the-art of drug abuse intervention and set forth systematic directions for the year, including implementation plans. For the new strategy, Task Force members worked with NIDA staff to produce a working document that specifies the programs and components of the system and the activities each should carry out to achieve manpower and training goals and objectives.

The Federal Agency Manpower and Training Group

Linkages between NIDA's NMTS and other training systems in Federal agencies are maintained through participation in the Federal Agency Manpower and Training Group (FAMTG). This is a collaborative effort conducted by the training divisions of several agencies. Through information exchange, innovative ideas developed in one agency can be incorporated into others. Working together, the Group's members can arrive at new approaches to implementing Federal training policy.

Contracted Services

Contracts are also awarded for specific purposes by the system. One of these is the Single State Agency Minority Internship Program, which derived from NIDA's research findings that ethnic and racial minorities are almost a majority among the Nation's drug-abusing program population, but are disproportionately represented among administrative and managerial positions in SSA's. The Program's mission is to conduct research, experiments, and demonstrations to assist State agencies in adjusting this imbalance.

Another contract has been awarded to a group of Puerto Rican drug abuse professionals to relate the products of NMTS to the particular needs of Puerto Rican workers in the field.

A contract with the Medical College of Pennsylvania was established to identify the functions carried out by drug abuse workers and the skills, knowledge, and attitudes needed to provide services most effectively. This was an outgrowth of an earlier research project conducted to identify patterns for credentialing workers in the newly recognized field of drug abuse intervention.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR NMTS

As the NMTS sharpens its focus on analyzing of manpower trends and finding ways to best allocate and train new sources of manpower in the years ahead, new components will be added to the system. A large-scale program, such as the NMTS, is not built mechanically, with each piece "plugged in" when it is ready. Rather, all pieces exist in some fashion, regardless of their stage of development. The NMTS recognizes that programs and opportunities developed for the allied health fields or to alleviate social problems can be compatible with, and incorporated into, the system. The overall effort will grow and expand.

Thus, a major focus of the NMTS in the months and years ahead will be to facilitate the development and maintenance of manpower-related components to bring them into interaction with existing training components. The development of new linkages or interfaces among system components and the strengthening of existing ones will be facilitated by NMTS leaders; each system component will take part in identifying and establishing linkages.

Information will be provided to system components to enable them to understand the system and the roles of each component. While the NMTS can already be characterized as a well-defined system, it is still in an evolutionary process and probably always will be, as National goals and grassroots needs change over time.

Developmental Training Grants

CALIFORNIA

Neurochemical Aspects of Drug Tolerance and Dependence

University of California (415) 666-1951
Department of Pharmacology
3rd and Parnassus
San Francisco, California 94112

Program Director: E. Leong Way, Ph.D.
5 T01 DA/DA-00006-05X0

Training for Substance Abuse Treatment Workers

West Contra Costa Community (415) 233-3994
Health Care Corporation
101 Broadway
Richmond, California 94804

Program Director: Jacquelyne Kinsler-Miller
5 T41 DA/DA-07016-04X0

Loyola Law School Practicum in Drug Rehabilitation

Loyola University (213) 642-2913
School of Law
1440 North Ninth Street
Los Angeles, California 90015

Program Director: Thomas J. Scully
5 T01 DA/DA-07032-03X0

COLORADO

Masters Degree in Substance Abuse

Metropolitan State College (303) 629-2511
Drug/Alcohol Institute
1006 11th Street
Denver, Colorado 80204

Program Director: John E. Donohue, Ed.D.
1 T01 DA/AA-07121-01X0

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

National Drug Abuse Career Development Center

Center for Human Services (301) 654-2550
5530 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W.
Suite 1600
Washington, D. C. 20015

Program Director: Avis Pointer, Ph.D.
5 T41 DA/DA-00308-05X0

FLORIDA

Associate Degree Program in Human Services/Drug Abuse

Miami-Dade Community College (305) 596-1330
11011 S.W. 104th Street
Miami, Florida 33176

Program Director: James E. O'Connor
1 T41 DA/DA-07122-01X0

ILLINOIS

In-Service Training For Drug Abuse Counselors

Allied Health & Rehabili- (312) 265-7781
tation Corporation
Bethany Drug Awareness Program
341 South St. Louis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60624

Program Director: Thomas C. Eversley
2 T15 DA/DA-00220-04X0

MASSACHUSETTS

Substance Abuse Problems - Medical Student and Physician Training

Harvard University Medical (617) 855-2716
School
McLean Hospital
115 Mill Street
Belmont, Massachusetts 02178

Program Director: Jack H. Mendelson, M.D.
1 T01 DA/AA-07046-01A1

MICHIGAN

Detroit Institute of Addiction Research and Training (DIART)

Detroit Institute of Addic- (313) 834-7672
tion Research and Training
7707 West Chicago
Detroit, Michigan 48204

Program Director: Thomas C. Kaufmann
5 T41 DA/DA-07075-02X0

Substance Abuse Integration into PA Training Program

Western Michigan University (616) 383-1636
College of Health and Human
Services
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49008

Program Director: Norman P. Johnson, Ph.D.
1 T41 DA/DA-07140-01X0

MINNESOTA

External Degree Program for Drug Abuse Personnel

University of Minnesota (612) 373-8175
School of Public Health
Box 76 Powell Hall
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Program Director: Dennis A. Armstrong
5 T02 DA/DA-07082-02X0

NEW JERSEY

Drug Abuse Personnel Education and Training System

State of New Jersey (609) 452-2355
Training and Education Center
U.S. Route #1 & Emmons Drive
Princeton, New Jersey 80540

Program Director: William Cseh
5 T41 DA/DA-07069-02X0

NEW YORK

Clinical Training for Law Students and Young Lawyers

Legal Action Center of the (212) 679-6502
City of New York, Inc.
271 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Program Director: Deborah M. Greenburg
1 T21 DA/MH-07111-01X0

Bilingual Degree Program for Hispanic Drug Abuse Workers

Boricua College (212) 663-6467
2875 Broadway
New York, New York 10025

Program Director: Victor G. Alicea, Ph.D.
1 T41 DA/DA-07125-01X0

PENNSYLVANIA

Competency-Based Masters Program in Human Services

Eagleview Hospital and (215) 539-6000
Rehabilitation Center
P.O. Box 45
Eagleview, Pennsylvania 19408

Program Director: Joseph Ershun
1 T01 DA/DA-07052-01X0

SOUTH CAROLINA

Institute of Experimental Training

South Carolina Commission (803) 758-3866
on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
P.O. Box 4616
Columbia, South Carolina 29204

Program Director: Gene Sausser, Ph.D.
5 T01 DA/DA-07038-03X0

Drug Abuse Training for Medical
Professionals

Medical University of South (803) 792-2081
Carolina
Department of Psychiatry and
Behavioral Sciences
80 Barre Street
Charleston, South Carolina 29401

Program Director: Patricia B. Sutker, Ph.D.
5 T01 DA/DA-07070-02X0

TEXAS

Drug Abuse Education Project

Our Lady of the Lake College (512) 434-6711
Worden School of Social Service
411 S.W. 24th Street
San Antonio, Texas 78285

Program Director: John R. Moore
5 T01 DA/DA-00055-05X0

CADAP Counselor and Management Training
Program

SouthWest Training Institute (915) 532-7976
1615 Arizona
El Paso, Texas 79902

Program Director: Arturo E. Franco
1 T15 DA/DA-07139-01X0

Substance Abuse Training For Human Service
Providers

SouthWest Training Institute (915) 532-7976
1615 Arizona
El Paso, Texas 79902

Program Director: Ramon Adame
1 T15 DA/DA-07142-01X0

The Patrician Movement Career Opportunity
Program

The Patrician Movement (512) 532-3126
222 E. Mitchell Street
San Antonio, Texas 78210

Program Director: Rev. Dermot N. Brosnan
1 T01 DA/DA-07150-01X0

PUERTO RICO

Drug Abuse Psychology Training Program

University of Puerto Rico (809) 764-0000
College of Social Sciences
Department of Psychology
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00931

Program Director: Jose J. Bauermeister, Ph.D.
1 T01 DA/DA-07078-01X0

Emergency Detox and Admission Unit
Training Program

Training Institute (809) 763-7575
Department of Addiction Services
Box B-Y Rio Piedras Station
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00928

Program Director: Nilda M. Molinary
1 T15 DA/DA-07094-01X0

Career Teacher Training Grants

CALIFORNIA

University of California (213) 825-0085
Neuropsychiatric Institute
760 Westwood Plaza
Los Angeles, California 90024

Career Teacher: Alan Brovar, M.D.
Sponsor: Louis J. West, M.D.
5 T01 DA/AA-07106-02X0

Charles R. Drew Postgraduate (213) 603-3001
Medical School
Department of Human Behavior
and Psychiatry
1621 East 120th Street
Los Angeles, California 90059

Career Teacher: Jocelyn T. Whiten, Ph.D.
Sponsor: David Satcher, M.D.
1 T01 DA/AA-07168-01X0

COLORADO

University of Colorado (303) 394-5248
Medical Center
Department of Psychiatry
4200 East Ninth Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80220

Career Teacher: Thomas J. Crowley, M.D.
Sponsor: Douglas B. Carter, M.D.
5 T01 DA/AA-07076-02X0

FLORIDA

University of Miami (305) 325-6862
School of Medicine
P.O. Box 520875 - Biscayne Annex
Miami, Florida 33152

Career Teacher: Brian Weiss, M.D.
Sponsor: Burton J. Goldstein, M.D.
1 T01 DA/AA-07116-01X0

ILLINOIS

University of Illinois (312) 996-7630
Medical Center
School of Public Health
P.O. Box 6998
Chicago, Illinois 60680

Career Teacher: Joseph Levin, Ed.D.
Sponsor: Edward A. Lichter, M.D.
5 T01 DA/AA-01815-02X0

IOWA

University of Iowa (319) 353-3719
College of Medicine
Department of Psychiatry
Iowa City, Iowa 52242

Career Teacher: Lucas S. VanOrden, M.D.
Sponsor: George Winokur, M.D.
1 T01 DA/AA-07092-01X0

LOUISIANA

Louisiana State University (318) 226-3092
Medical School
Department of Psychiatry
P.O. Box 33932
Shreveport, Louisiana 71130

Career Teacher: Donald Cherek, Ph.D.
Sponsor: John T. Brauchi, M.D.
1 T01 DA/AA-07130-01X0

Tulane University (504) 588-5246
Department of Psychiatry and
Neurology
1430 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

Career Teacher: Donald M. Gallant, M.D.
Sponsor: Robert G. Heath, M.D.
1 T01 DA/AA-07161-01X0

MARYLAND

University of Maryland (301) 528-6800
School of Medicine
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Career Teacher: Charles L. Whitfield, M.D.
Sponsor: Leon Wurmser, M.D.
5 T01 DA/AA-07096-02X0

University of Maryland (301) 528-7462
School of Dentistry
660 W. Redwood Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Career Teacher: Mark L. Curl, D.D.S.
Sponsor: Errol L. Reese, D.D.S.
1 T01 DA/AA-07118-01A1

MASSACHUSETTS

University of Massachusetts (617) 856-3021
Medical Center
Department of Family & Community
Medicine
Worcester, Massachusetts 01605

Career Teacher: James J. Lukes, Ph.D.
Sponsor: Robin J.O. Catlin
1 T01 DA/AA-07159-01X0

OHIO

University of Cincinnati (513) 872-5601
College of Medicine
231 Bethesda Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45267

Career Teacher: E. Don Nelson, Pharm.D.
Sponsor: Robert S. Daniels, M.D.
5 T01 DA/AA-01812-02X0

SOUTH DAKOTA

University of South Dakota (605) 339-6785
School of Medicine
Department of Psychiatry
2501 West 22nd Street
VA Tower
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57105

Career Teacher: Douglas Soule, Ph.D.
Sponsor: William C. Fuller, M.D.
1 T01 DA/AA-07166-01X0

CAREER TEACHER TRAINING CENTER GRANTS

NEW YORK

State University of New York
Downstate Medical Center
450 Clarkson Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11203
2 T01 DA/AA-00083-05X0

Program Director:
Benjamin Kissin, M.D. (212) 270-3131

Program Coordinator:
Joel Solomon, M.D. (212) 270-2569

Program Administrator:
Charles Buchwald, Ph.D. (212) 462-2231

TEXAS

Baylor College of Medicine
Texas Medical Center
Department of Psychiatry
1300 Moursund
Houston, Texas 77031
5 T01 DA/DA-00061-06X0

Program Director:
Joseph Schoolar, Ph.D., M.D. (713) 797-1601

Program Co-Director:
Alex Pokorny, M.D. (713) 790-4865

Individual Research Fellowship Training Grants

CALIFORNIA

Psychological and Physiological Effects of Naltrexone

University of California (213) 794-6286
and VA Brentwood Hospital
Wilshire & Sawtelle Blvds.
Los Angeles, California 90073

Fellow: Stephen I. Sideroff, Ph.D.
Sponsor: Murray E. Jarvik, M.D.
4 F32 DA/DA-05050-03X0

Perceptual Alterations During Marijuana Intoxication

Stanford University (415) 661-8080
School of Medicine X 452
Department of Psychiatry
Stanford, California 94305

Fellow: Hugh L. Baras, Ph.D.
Sponsor: Reese T. Jones, M.D.
7 F32 DA/DA-05051-02X0

Experiential Determinants of Reactions to Morphine

University of California (213) 825-2388
Department of Psychology
Los Angeles, California 90024

Fellow: Jack E. Sherman
Sponsor: John C. Liebskind, Ph.D.
1 F32 DA/DA-05097-01X0

Training Program in Clinical Neuroendocrinology

University of California (213) 825-2410
Neuropsychiatric Institute
Department of Psychiatry
760 Westwood Plaza
Los Angeles, California 90024

Fellow: Jeffery N. Wilkins, M.D.
Sponsor: Murray E. Jarvik, M.D.
1 F32 DA/DA-05107-01X0

Conformational Studies of B-Meperidines

Stanford University (415) 497-6039
Medical Center

Department of Genetics
Stanford, California 94305

Fellow: Stanley K. Burt, Ph.D.
Sponsor: Gilda H. Loew, Ph.D.
1 F32 DA/DA-05130-01X0

Studies of the Role of Endorphins in the Basal Ganglia

Salk Institute for Biologi- (714) 453-3400
cal Studies X 294
Peptide Biology Laboratory
P.O. Box 1809
San Diego, California 92112

Fellow: Donald R. Britton, Ph.D.
Sponsor: Wylie W. Vale, Ph. D.
1 F32 DA/DA-05131-01X0

Opiate Addiction: Effects on Neuro- chemical Development

University of California (805) 961-2028
Department of Psychology
Santa Barbara, California 93106

Fellow: Charles A. Altar
Sponsor: Loy D. Lytle, Ph.D.
1 F31 DA/DA-05136-01X0

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Effects of Abused Drugs on Complex Behavioral Chains

Georgetown University (202) 625-7543
Department of Pharmacology
Washington, D. C. 20007

Fellow: Joseph Moerschbaecher, Ph.D.
Sponsor: Donald M. Thompson, Ph.D.
2 F32 DA/DA-05014-02X0

ILLINOIS

CNS Sites Mediating Opiate Reinforcement

University of Chicago (312) 947-6451
School of Biological Sciences
Department of Pharmacology and
Physiological Sciences
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Fellow: Anthony K. Killian
Sponsor: Charles R. Schuster, Ph.D.
5 F31 DA/DA-05102-02X0

Autoradiographic Cellular Localization
of Opioid Drugs

University of Chicago (312) 947-6510
The Pritzker School of Medicine
Department of Pediatrics
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Fellow: Juan R. Sanchez-Ramos, Ph.D.
Sponsor: Bruce H. Wainer, M.D.
1 F32 DA/DA05134-01X0

MARYLAND

The Interconverting Opiate Receptor:
Energetic Analysis

National Institute of Mental (301) 496-9167
Health
Adult Psychiatry Branch
9000 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Fellow: Duncan P. Taylor
Sponsor: Candace B. Pert, Ph.D.
1 F32 DA/DA-05101-01X0

Biochemical Studies of the Opiate Receptor

National Institute of Mental (301) 496-9167
Health
Section on Biochemistry
9000 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Fellow: Terry W. Moody, Ph.D.
Sponsor: Candace B. Pert, Ph.D.
1 F32 DA/DA-05124-01X0

MASSACHUSETTS

Sex Differences in Responsiveness to Cocaine

Tufts University (617) 956-6863
School of Medicine
Department of Biochemistry & Pharmacology
Boston, Massachusetts 02186

Fellow: Michael L. Thompson, Ph.D.
Sponsor: Louis Shuster, Ph.D.
2 F32 DA/DA-05054-02X0

Opiate Narcotic Analgesics: Nutritional
Aspects

Massachusetts Institute of (617) 253-7558
Technology
School of Science
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Fellow: Lee Allen Phebus
Sponsor: Loy D. Lytle, Ph.D.
4 F31 DA/DA-05071-03X0

Narcotic Dependence and Brain Acetylcholine

MIT - School of Science (617) 253-6731
Department of Nutrition &
Food Science
77 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Fellow: Lawrence J. Botticelli
Sponsor: Richard J. Wurtman, M.D.
5 F31 DA/DA-05089-02X0

Endorphins, Serotonin and Opiate Actions

MIT - School of Science (617) 253-6731
Department of Nutrition &
Food Science
77 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Fellow: John F. Reinhard, Jr.
Sponsor: Richard J. Wurtman, M.D.
1 F31 DA/MH-07583-01X0

MINNESOTA

A Primate Model of Oral Drug Dependence

University of Minnesota (612) 373-3275
School of Medicine
Box 392 Mayo
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Fellow: Marilyn E. Carroll, Ph.D.
Sponsor: Richard Meisch, M.D., Ph.D.
5 F32 DA/DA-05068-02X0

Etonitazene-Reinforced Behavior

University of Minnesota (612) 373-5033
Department of Psychology
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Fellow: Patrick M. Beardsley
Sponsor: Travis I. Thompson, Ph.D.
5 F31 DA/DA-05111-02X0

NEW JERSEY

Dopaminergic-Cholinergic Interactions in the Actions of Morphine

Rutgers University (201) 932-3290
Department of Pharmacology
Busch Campus
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

Fellow: Mary Lou Vallano
Sponsor: Christina VanderWende, Ph.D.
5 F31 DA/DA-05C56-02X0

NEW YORK

Animal Models of Drug Induced Movement Disorder

University of Rochester (716) 275-3791
Department of Radiation Biology
400 Elmwood Avenue
Rochester, New York 14642

Fellow: Stephen L. Miksic, Ph.D.
Sponsor: Bernard Weiss, Ph.D.
2 F32 DA/DA-05069-03X0

Early Childhood Cannabis Use in Jamaica

Columbia University (212) 678-3309
Teachers College
525 West 120th Street
New York, New York 10027

Fellow: Melanie C. Dreher, Ph.D.
Sponsor: Lambros Comitas, Ph.D.
1 F32 DA/DA-05092-01X0

OREGON

Habit Formation: Relationship of Methadone and Learning

University of Oregon (509) 225-8464
Health Science Center
Department of Medical Psychology
3181 S.W. Sam Jackson Park Road
Portland, Oregon 97201

Fellow: Sheryl G. Beck
Sponsor: James O'Brien, Ph.D.
5 F31 DA/DA-05053-02X0

PENNSYLVANIA

Morphine-Induced Pupillary Fluctuation

Temple University (215) 221-3242
School of Medicine
Department of Pharmacology
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19140

Fellow: Rodney B. Murray
Sponsor: M. W. Adler, Ph.D. and
R. J. Tallarida, Ph.D.
1 F31 DA/MH-05119-01X0

Conditioned Opponent Processes and Behavior

University of Pennsylvania (215) 243-7632
Graduate School of Arts & Sciences
Department of Psychology
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19174

Fellow: Jonathan I. Schull
Sponsor: Paul Rozin, Ph.D.
1 F31 DA/DA-05132-01X0

WASHINGTON

Cholinergic Influences on Delta-9-THC

University of Washington (206) 543-7147
School of Medicine
Department of Pharmacology
Seattle, Washington 98195

Fellow: Thomas F. Murray
Sponsor: Akira Horita, Ph.D.
4 F31 DA/DA-05036-03X0

Analogue Synthesis

University of Washington (206) 543-1604
School of Arts & Sciences
Department of Chemistry
Seattle, Washington 98105

Fellow: Ronald C. Haaseth
Sponsor: Boris Weinstein, Ph.D.
1 F31 DA/DA-05121-01X0

WISCONSIN

Morphine-Induced Alterations in Brain Protein Turnover

University of Wisconsin (608) 262-1733
Medical School
Department of Pharmacology
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

Fellow: Po Yok Chee, Ph.D.
Sponsor: June L. Dahl, Ph.D.
5 F32 DA/DA-05047-03X0

CANADA

Neuroanatomical Map of Opiate Reinforce- ment Sites

Concordia University 879-5978
Department of Psychology
1455 deMaisonneuve Boulevard, West
Montreal, Quebec, H3G 1 M8 Canada

Fellow: Michael D. Britt
Sponsor: Roy A. Wise, Ph.D.
2 F32 DA/DA-05015-02X0

Institutional Research Training Grants

CALIFORNIA

Training for Addiction Research

Addiction Research Foundation (415) 321-8339
701 Welch Road, Suite 325
Palo Alto, California 94304

Program Director: Avram Goldstein, M.D.
5 T32 DA/DA-07063-03X0

OKLAHOMA

Biobehavioral Approaches to Substance Abuse

University of Oklahoma (405) 271-4488
Health Sciences Center
P.O. Box 26901
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73190

Program Director: Ronald S. Krug, Ph.D.
1 T32 DA/DA-07105-01X0

COLORADO

Drug Abuse: Mechanism, Pharmacogenetics and Behavior

University of Colorado (303) 394-7076
School of Medicine
4200 East Ninth Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80220

Program Director: Richard A. Deitrich, Ph.D.
5 T32 DA/DA-07043-03X0

VIRGINIA

Training in the Pharmacology of Abused Drugs

Medical College of Virginia (804) 770-4677
Department of Pharmacology
12th and Clay Streets, McGuire Hall
Richmond, Virginia 23298

Program Director: William L. Dewey, Ph.D.
5 T32 DA/DA-07027-03X0

ILLINOIS

Research Training in Pharmacology of Abused Substances

University of Illinois (312) 996-7635
Medical Center
P.O. Box 6998
Chicago, Illinois 60680

Program Director: Edmund G. Anderson, Ph.D.
5 T32 DA/AA-07067-02X0

MINNESOTA

Behavioral Approaches to Drug Dependence

University of Minnesota (612) 373-5033
Psychiatry Research Unit
Box 393 Mayo
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Program Director: Travis I. Thompson, Ph.D.
1 T32 DA/DA-07097-01X0